

HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least help from them. *Locke.*
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the help administered to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes.
Coral is in use as an help to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

3. That which gives help.
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such helps one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*
Virtue is a friend and an help to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South.*
Another help St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke.*

4. Remedy.
There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LP'ER. *n. f.* [from help.]
1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.
There was not any left, nor any helper for Israel. *2 Kings.*
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow helpers to the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. One that administers remedy.
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an helper oftentimes of evils. *More.*

3. A supernumerary servant.
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a helper in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.
Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And helper to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

HE'LP'FUL. *adj.* [help and full.]
1. Useful; that which gives assistance.
Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their helpful swords. *Sh.*
He orders all the succours which they bring;
The helpful and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Wholesome; salutary.
A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw helpful medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

HE'LP'LESS. *adj.* [from help.]
1. Wanting power to succour one's self.
One dire fiend
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now helpless by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the helpless;
but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting support or assistance.
How shall I then your helpless fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.
Such helpless harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Unsupplied; void.
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LP'LESSLY. *adv.* [from helpless.] Without succour; without ability.

HE'LP'LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from helpless.] Want of succour; want of ability.

HE'LT'ER-SKEL'T'ER. *adv.* [As Skinner fancies, from *peol'teen* yceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.
Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And helter-skelter have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it helter-skelter, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE. *n. f.* [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.
The flipping of an axe from the helve, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History.*

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. f.* [hem, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.
Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseham.*

2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.
I would try if I could cry hem, and have him. *Shakespeare.*
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hems. *Addison's Spectator.*

HEN

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin.]
To HEM. *v. a.*
1. To clothe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.
2. To border; to edge.
All the skirt about
Was hem'd with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, l. ii.*
Along the shoar of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rusky bank, the which his river hems. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it hemmed in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to hem. *Fairfax, b. i.*
Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*
I hurry me in haste away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hem'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

TO HEM. *v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICR'ARY. *n. f.* [hēmīcr'ary, half, and κρ'ary, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *n. f.* [hēmīcycl'os, a half round.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. f.* [hēmīpl'eg'ia, half, and π'leg'ia, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. f.* [hēmīsp'her'ion, hemisphere, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
That place is earth, the seat of man; that light
His day, which else, as th' other hemisphere,
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
God saw the light was good,
And light from darkness by the hemisphere
Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

A hill
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Miln. P. L.*
The sun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this hemisphere our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RIC'AL. *adj.* [from hemisphere.] Half round; containing half a globe.

HEMISPHE'RIC. *n. f.* The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes hemispherical bodies with it.
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Effluvia.*

HE'MISTICK. *n. f.* [hēmīstīk'os, hemistich, Fr.] Half a verse.
He broke off in the hemistich, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the hemistich. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HE'MLOCK. *n. f.* hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.
The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*
He was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea, fingering aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by hemlock. *Locke.*

HE'MORRHAGE. *n. f.* [hēmorrhag'ia, hemorrhagie, French.] A violent flux of blood.
Great hemorrhagy succeeds the separation. *Ray.*
Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great hemorrhagy. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HE'MORRHAGY. *n. f.* [hēmorrhag'ia, hemorrhagie, French.] The piles; the emroids.

HE'MORRHAGIAL. *adj.* [from hemorrhagie, Fr. from hemorrhoides.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEN

Emboss upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting hemorroidal blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*

HEMP. *n. f.* [hemp, Saxon; hampe, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller.*
Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HEMP'AGONY. *n. f.* A plant.
The common hemp agrimony is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HEMP'EN. *adj.* [from hemp.] Made of hemp.
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a hempen rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Behold
Upon the hempen tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*
Ye shall have a hempen candle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. iii.*
I twich'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the hempen string I drew. *Gay.*

HEN. *n. f.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German, a cock.]
1. The female of a house-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl.
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the hens have not.
Whilst the hen bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*
The wild duck hence
O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the trackless waste
The heath hen flutters. *Thomson's Spring.*

HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.
The hen-driver I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler.*

HE'N-HARM. *n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.* So called
HE'N-HARRIER. } probably from destroying chickens.

HE'N-HEARTED. *adj.* [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.
A stepdame too I have, a cur'd she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil.*
The neighbours reported that he was hen-pecked, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a hen-roost. *L'Estr.*
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob his hen-roosts. *Swift.*
If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his hen-roost is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator.*
They oft have fall'd out to pillage
The hen-roosts of some peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HENS-EET. *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'NBANE. *n. f.* [hyefcyamus, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller.*
That to which old Socrates was cur'd,
Or henbane juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden.*

HE'NBIT. *n. f.* A plant.
In a scarcity in Silefia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit. *Dorham's Phys. Theology.*

HENCE. *adv. or interj.* [heonan, Saxon; hennet, old English.]
1. From this place to another.
Discharge my followers; let them hence away,
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*
Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us hence. *Milton's P. L.*
A fullen prudence drew thee hence
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon.*

2. Away; to a distance.
Be not found here; hence with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton.*

3. At a distance; in other place.
Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live hence by truth? *Shakespeare.*
All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are infew'd to this action. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

4. From this time; in the future.

HEP

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year hence he may. *Locke.*
Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this.
Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

6. From this cause; from this ground.
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: hence may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.
My Flora was my fun; for as
One fun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrowed hence
Their light and grace, as stars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. From hence is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word hence was gradually forgotten.
An ancient author prophesied from hence,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,
To the same parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he hent'd, his flock he curst. *Sidney.*

HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henceforth, Saxon.] From this time forward.
Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Never henceforth shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be henceforth among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
I never from thy side henceforth will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
If we treat gallant soldiers in this fort,
Who then henceforth to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [hence and forward.] From this time to all futurity.
Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. ii.*
Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*
The royal academy will admit henceforward only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HE'NCHMAN. *n. f.* [hynch, a servant, and man, Skinner; henz, a horse, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my henchman. *Shakespeare's Midw. Night's Dream.*
Three henchmen were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

TO HEND. *v. a.* [hendon, Saxon, from *hend*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hend*, Teutonic.]
1. To seize; to lay hold on.
With that the sergeants hent the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

2. To croud; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.
The generous and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Measure.*

HE'NDECAGON. *n. f.* [hendekagon and ygonia.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. *adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; hepatique, French, from HEPA'TICK.] Belonging to the liver.
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's hepatick. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the hepatick gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

HEPS. *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written hips. *Ainsw.*
In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of haps and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [hepta and capsula.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *n. f.* [heptagone, French; ἑπτά and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from heptagon.] Having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY. *n. f.* [heptarchie, Fr. ἑπτά and ἀρχή.] A seven-fold government.
In the Saxon heptarchy I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it
into